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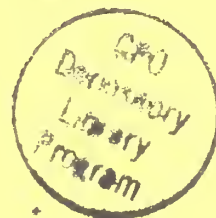
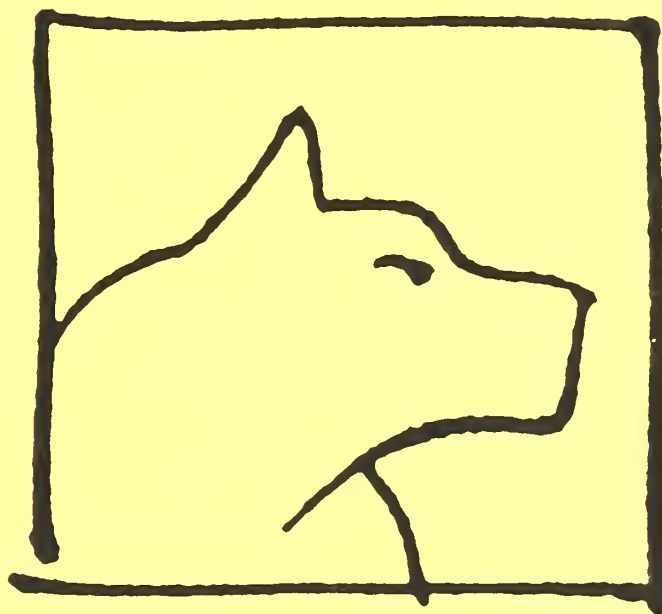
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Animal Welfare Legislation: Bills and Public Laws, 1992

AWIC Series #11



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Animal Welfare Legislation: Bills and Public Laws, 1992

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Animal Welfare Information Center**



**Animal
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This document provides a listing of animal welfare related legislation which was introduced into the 102nd Congress during 1992. The document is part of the "Animal Welfare Legislation: Bills and Public Laws" series. The following information is listed for each bill: date the bill was introduced to the House or Senate, number, title, brief abstract, House or Senate Committee that the bill was referred to, status and related bills. Information on the current status of each bill was taken from the Library of Congress's computer based information retrieval system SCORPIO. SCORPIO contains a variety of legislative files including the "Bills Digest File" which contains digest and status information on bills and resolutions from the 93rd Congress to present.

Bills and public laws from the present congress may be requested by contacting the following offices:

Senate Document Room
B-04 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-7860

House Document Room
B-18, Annex #2
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3456

Bills and public laws from previous congresses may be obtained from the Library of Congress of Congress.



**ANIMAL WELFARE LEGISLATION: BILLS
SUBMITTED TO THE 102nd CONGRESS
1992**

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**ANIMAL WELFARE LEGISLATION: BILLS
SUBMITTED TO THE 102nd CONGRESS
JANUARY 1992 - DECEMBER 1992**

Agricultural Animals



1. August 26, 1992; **Public Law 102-346.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

This Act may be cited as the "**Animal Enterprise Protection Act of 1992**". Section 2 describes offenses, fines, and restitutions for animal enterprise terrorism. Whoever travels in interstate or foreign commerce, or uses the mail of any facility in interstate or foreign commerce, for the purpose of causing physical disruption to the functioning of an animal enterprise or intentionally causes physical disruption to the functioning of an animal enterprise by stealing, damaging, or causing the loss of, any property (including animals or records) used by the animal enterprise, and thereby causes economic damage exceeding \$10,000 to that enterprise, or conspires to do so; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

Whoever in the course of violation causes serious bodily injury to another individual shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. Whoever in the course of violation causes death of an individual shall be fined under this title and imprisoned for life or for any term of years. Restitution may be ordered for the reasonable cost of repeating any experimentation that was interrupted or invalidated as a result of the offense; and the loss of food production or farm income reasonably attributable to the offense.

The term "animal enterprise" means a commercial or academic enterprise that uses animals for food or fiber production, agriculture, research, or testing; a zoo, aquarium, circus, rodeo, or lawful competitive animal event; or any fair or similar event intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences. The term "physical disruption" does not include any lawful disruption that results from lawful public, governmental, or animal enterprise employee reaction to the disclosure of information about an animal enterprise. The term "economic damage" means the replacement costs of lost or damaged property or records, the costs of repeating an interrupted or invalidated experiment, or the loss of profits.

Section 3 authorizes the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture to jointly conduct a study on the extent and effects of domestic and international terrorism on enterprises using animals for food or fiber production, agriculture, research, or testing. Deadline for submission of the study is not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a report that describes the results of the study together with any appropriate recommendations and legislation to the Congress.

SPONSORS: Senator Howell Heflin (D-AL), Representative Charles Stenholm (D-TX)
STATUS: H.R. 2407 considered and passed House. S. 544 amended and passed in lieu, August 4, 1992. State concurred in House amendments August 7, 1992. Made **Public Law 102-346** on August 26, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 2407 May 1991, S. 544 March 1991, H.R. 3349 September 1989, H.R. 3270 September 1989, H.R. 3223 September 1989, S. 1330 July 1989, S. 727 April 1989.

2. March 12, 1992; **H.J.Res. 272.**
To proclaim March 20, 1992 as "National Agriculture Day."

Agriculture is the Nations's largest and most basic industry and provides more jobs than any other single industry. The United States agricultural sector serves all Americans by providing food, fiber, and other basic necessities of life.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Judiciary.

SPONSOR: Kika de la Garza (D-TX).

STATUS: Made **Public Law 102-267** on April 2, 1992.

3. February 27, 1992; **S. 2296.**
To amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to make it unlawful for any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer to transfer or market nonambulatory livestock, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the "**Downed Animal Protection Act of 1992.**" Nonambulatory livestock must be "humanely euthanized" by a rapid and effective means before any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer may buy, sell, give, receive, transfer, market, or hold.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Daniel Akaka (D-HI).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation on March 18, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 5680 July 1992.

4. January 28, 1992; **H.R. 4124.**
To amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to require the slaughter of poultry products in accordance with humane methods.

This act may be cited as the "**Humane Methods of Poultry Slaughter Act of 1992.**" Amends the Poultry Products Inspection Act to include a new subsection entitled "Humane Methods of Slaughter" which states that poultry shall be processed only in accordance with humane methods described in the "Federal Humane Slaughter Act" of August 27, 1958.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Andrew Jacobs (D-IN).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry on February 3, 1992.

Assistance Animals

5. March 12, 1992; **S. 2344.**
To improve the provision of health care and other services to veterans by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the "**Veterans Health Care Amendments Act of 1992.**" Amendments proposed in Section 208 provide quadriplegic veterans who have a service connected disability with service dogs and veterans who have a service connected hearing impairment with signal dogs.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Veterans' Affairs.

SPONSOR: Alan Cranston (D-CA).

STATUS: Passed House with amendments on May 12, 1992. Conference report filed in House, House Report 102-871, September 17, 1992. Senate agreed to conference report, September 25, 1992. Made **Public Law 102-405** October 9, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: S. 127 January 1991, S. 2100 February 1990, S. 13 September 1989, H.R. 2044 April 1989.



Biomedical Research/Laboratory Animals



6. March 26, 1992; **H.R. 4619.**

To rescind certain budget authority proposed to be rescinded (R92-36) in a special message transmitted to the Congress by the President on March 20, 1992, in accordance with section 1012 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

Budget authority is rescinded in accordance with section 1012 of the impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 683). The amount of rescission is \$250,000. These funds were originally allocated for facilities used to care for and house animals used in university research projects. Related bill 2414.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Appropriations.

SPONSOR: Harris Fawell (R-IL).

STATUS: No action.

RELATED BILLS: S. 2414 March 1992.



Companion Animals

7. February 27, 1992; **H.J.Res. 429.**

Designating May 3, 1992 through May 9, 1992, as "Be Kind to Animals and National Pet Week."

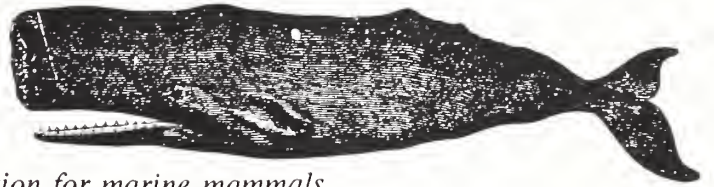
The people of the United States promote the responsible care of animals and pets and guard against cruel and irresponsible treatment. They are grateful to the veterinary medical profession for their roles in preventative and emergency medicine, pet population control, and education of pet owners. The people of the United States are also indebted to animal protection organizations, state humane organizations, and local animal care and control agencies for promoting respect for animals and pets, educating children about humane attitudes, and caring for lost, unwanted, abused, and abandoned animals.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Post Office and Civil Service.

SPONSOR: Frank Guarini (D-NJ).

STATUS: Passed House June 5, 1992. Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary June 9, 1992. Passed Senate October 8, 1992. Made **Public Law 102-504** October 24, 1992.

Marine Animals



8. July 23, 1992; **H.R. 5682.**

A bill to provide more effective protection for marine mammals.

Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment. This act may be cited as the "**Marine Mammal Capture, Export, and Public Display Protection Act of 1992.**" Amends the Animal Welfare Act with regard to penalties for violations involving marine mammals. Amends the Marine Mammal Protection Act to establish a tracking system for marine mammals taken in United States waters or imported to the United States. Also provides for marine mammal export permits and regulates marine mammal scientific research.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Michael Bilirakis (R-FL).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture on July 28, 1992. Executive comment requested from USDA, Commerce, and Marine Mammal Commission on July 29, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 3132 July 1991.

9. July 22, 1992; **S. 3003.**

To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary of State to enter into international agreements to establish a global moratorium to prohibit harvesting of tuna through the use of purse seine nets deployed on or to encircle dolphins or other marine mammals, and for other purposes.

This act may be cited as the "**International Dolphin Conservation Act of 1992.**" Congress finds that the harvesting of yellow fin tuna of the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean has resulted in the deaths of million of dolphins. It is the policy of the United States to eliminate marine mammal mortality resulting from the intentional encirclement of dolphins and other marine mammals in tuna purse seine fisheries by securing multilateral agreements. A global moratorium of at least five years duration will prohibit the use of purse seine nets. An international research program will be established to develop methods of fishing large yellow fin tuna without setting nets on dolphins or other marine mammals.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SPONSOR: John Kerry (D-MASS).

STATUS: Committee on Commerce. Hearings held on July 23, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: S. 2995.

10. July 8, 1992; **H.R. 5569**.
A bill to require the President to impose economic sanctions against countries that engage in commercial whaling.

This act may be cited as the "**International Whaling Moratorium Enforcement Act of 1992.**" A ban will be placed on the importation of fish and fish products from countries that have not ceased whaling operations which diminish conservation efforts under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Foreign Affairs.

SPONSOR: Peter DeFazio (D-OR).

STATUS: Referred jointly to the Subcommittee's on Fisheries and Wildlife and Conservation and the Environment and the Subcommittee on Trade on July 15, 1992. Executive comment requested from Commerce, State, Treasury and Marine Mammal Commission on July 15, 1992. Executive comment requested from State on July 23, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: H.Con.Res. 177 July 1991.

11. March 24, 1992; **S. 2391**.
To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act to make improvements in the regulation of the importation of certain native articles of handicrafts and clothing.

This Act may be cited as the "**Alaska Native Culture Protection Act.**" Section 3 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1362) is amended to outline conditions in which Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos may import marine mammal products.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SPONSOR: Frank Murkowski (R-AK).

STATUS: No action.

12. March 18, 1992; **H.R. 4483**.
To protect and promote stewardship of coral reef ecosystems.

This Act may be cited as the "**Coral Reef Stewardship Act.**" Coral reefs are a major resource of marine biodiversity. The purpose of this Act is to enhance protection and stewardship of coral reef ecosystems by providing deterrents to damaging coral reefs, promoting research and education on coral reef ecosystems and improving enforcement of multilateral agreements governing trade in wildlife products.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Foreign Affairs.

SPONSOR: Walter Jones (D-NC).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Oceanography, Great Lakes, and the Outer Continental Shelf on March 20, 1992. Executive comment requested from Commerce, Interior, State, DOT, EPA, and National Academy of Sciences.

13. February 26, 1992; **H.Res. 382.**

To express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should secure international agreements to ensure effective implementation of and compliance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/215 calling for a worldwide ban on large-scale driftnet fishing.

Large scale driftnets indiscriminately kill thousands of endangered sea turtles, hundreds of thousands of marine mammals and seabirds, and millions of nontarget fish. Congress resolves to secure international monitoring and enforcement of United Nations agreements calling for a moratorium on large-scale driftnets in the South Pacific Ocean.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Jolene Unsoeld (D-WA).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife and Conservation and the Environment on March 5, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: H.Con.Res. 113 July 1991, H.R. 2920 July 1991, S. 884 April 1991.

Patents

14. April 28, 1992; **H.R. 4989.**

To amend title 35, United States Code, to impose a 5-year moratorium on the granting of patents on invertebrate or vertebrate animals, including those that have been genetically engineered in order to provide time for Congress to fully assess, consider, and respond to the economic, environmental, and ethical issues raised by the patenting of such animals.

Congress finds that the patenting of animals raises serious economic, environmental, and ethical issues not yet addressed by Congress, and that the granting of numerous animal patents could expose patent holders to revocation or alteration of their patents and expose the Federal Government to potential financial liability for restitution. Therefore a 5-year moratorium will be imposed in which no vertebrate or invertebrate animal, including a genetically engineered animal, shall be considered patentable.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Judiciary.

SPONSOR: Benjamin Cardin (D-MD).

STATUS: No action.

RELATED BILLS: S. 1291 June 1991, S. 2169 February 1990, H.R. 1557 March 1989, H.R. 1556 March 1989.

Wildlife



15. October 5, 1992; H.R. 6141.

To transfer certain jurisdictional rights over a portion of the Fort Devens Military Reservation in the State of Massachusetts to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge and to provide for the transfer of certain real property at Fort Devens to the Town of Lancaster Massachusetts.

This Act may be cited as the "**Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge Expansion Act of 1992.**" The Secretary of the Army shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, without reimbursement, all responsibility to manage for wildlife purposes the property comprising that portion of the Fort Devens Military Reservation in the State of Massachusetts that lies south of State Route 2.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Armed Services.

SPONSOR: Chester Atkins (D-MASS).

STATUS: No action.

16. October 5, 1992; H.R. 6134.

To reauthorize and amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in order to improve and protect the integrity of its programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species, to ensure balance consideration of all impacts of decision implementing the Act, to provide for equitable treatment of non-Federal parties and Federal agencies under the Act, to encourage non-Federal parties to contribute voluntarily to species conservation, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the "**Endangered Species Act Reform Amendments of 1992.**" Section 1 outlines procedures for the establishment of a group to identify, collect, and consider the best possible data for initial decisions required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Recommendations will be subject to blind peer review by at least five experts in all disciplines who are not employed by, under contract to, or recipients of grants from the department of the Secretary. All interested parties are entitled to equal access to judicial review of determination to list a species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Full consideration of all regulatory mechanisms protecting a species should

be reviewed before it is listed. To ensure that the requirements in the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to analyze economic and other impacts in the designation of critical habitat are truly effective and to permit the public to comment knowledgeably on that analysis.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: W.J. Tauzin (D-LA).

STATUS: No action.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 6123 October 1992.

17. October 3, 1992; H.R. 6123.

To amend the endangered Species Act of 1973 to require the preparation of economic impact analyses with respect to certain actions to protect endangered species and threatened species, to provide compensation for economic losses incurred under that Act, and to authorize appropriations to carry out that Act through fiscal year 1997.

An officer or employee of a Federal agency shall not implement or enforce a designation, regulation, or recovery plan described unless the Secretary has prepared an economic impact analysis. Economic impact analysis shall include the following: economic consequences of implementing and enforcing the designation, regulation, or recovery plan, including aggregate statistical data which indicates identifiable and potential job losses, identifiable losses in the value of real property, losses in the value of business enterprises, and the ecological and economic impacts of the extinction of any species that implementation and enforcement is intended to prevent.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Bill Thomas (R-CA).

STATUS: No action.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 6134 October 1992.

18. October 1, 1992; H.R. 6086.

To establish civil and criminal penalties for the obstruction of lawful hunts conducted on Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture or Secretary of the Interior.

This Act may be cited at the "**Recreational Hunting Safety Enhancement Act of 1992.**" It is unlawful for a person to knowingly and with intent to obstruct or prevent a lawful hunt to: harass, impede, or interfere with an individual participating in a lawful hunt on Federal land; scare, herd, harass, decoy, disperse, or disturb animals or fish subject to a lawful hunt on Federal land; take or abuse property, equipment, or hunting dogs being used in conjunction with a lawful hunt on Federal land.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Judiciary, Interior and Insular Affairs and Agriculture.

SPONSOR: John Bryant (D-TX).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice and Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy on October 5, 1992. Referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on October 30, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: S. 1294 June 1991, S. 1253 June 1991, H.R. 371 January 1991.

19. August 12, 1992; **S. 3189.**

To implement the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, and for other purposes.

This act may be cited as the "**Antarctic Environmental Protection Protocol Act of 1992.**" Congress finds that the Environmental Protection Protocol serves important United States environmental and resource management interests, while at the same time preserving the freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica. It is unlawful for any person to conduct open burning, bring a dog into Antarctica, use leaded fuel, or discharge untreated sewage into the water or on ice shelves. It is also unlawful, except when authorized by permit, for individuals to take a native mammal or bird, a protected species, or to introduce into Antarctica an animal or plant not indigenous to Antarctica.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Foreign Relations.

SPONSOR: J. Robert Kerrey (D-NB).

STATUS: No action.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 5801 August 1992.

20. August 10, 1992; **S. 3159.**

To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to reauthorize such Act and to provide a means whereby endangered species and threatened species may be preserved and the habitat needs of the endangered and threatened species may be balanced and harmonized with the needs of man, for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the "**Progressive Endangered Species Act of 1992.**" Congress finds that various species of fish, wildlife, and plants in the United States have been rendered extinct by natural processes and as an unintended consequence of public and private actions. Other species of fish, wildlife, and plants have been so depleted in numbers that they are in danger of extinction. Policies for cooperation with states, agencies, and international organizations are outlined. In addition enforcement, the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, cost analysis, incentives for conservation, the development of a Biodiversity Foundation, and authorization of appropriations are covered.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.

SPONSOR: Steve Symms (R-ID).

STATUS: No action.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 4045 November 1991.

21. June 9, 1992; **H.R. 5350.**

To establish the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Tissue Bank.

This act may be cited as the "**Great Lakes Wildlife Tissue Bank Act.**" The Secretary of the Interior, shall make provision for the storage, preparation, examination, and archiving of tissues of fish and wildlife from the Great Lakes. A central database to track and assess data on Great Lakes fish and wildlife will be established.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Robert Davis (R-MI).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment on June 17, 1992. Mark-up session held on July 1, 1992.

Reported to House from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries with amendment, House Report 102-759 on July 30, 1992. Measure passed House, amended on August 3, 1992. Referred to Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on August 6, 1992.

22. May 21, 1992; **S. 2762.**

To assure the preservation of the northern spotted owl and the stability of communities dependent on the resources of the public lands in Oregon, Washington, and northern California, and for other purposes.

This act may be cited as the "**Northern Spotted Owl and Preservation and Northwest Economic Stabilization Act of 1992.**" Congress finds that the enforcement of the Endangered Species Act as it applies to the northern spotted owl, has had severe economic and social impact on communities in Oregon, Washington, and northern California. The purpose of the Act is to establish a preservation plan for the spotted owl, minimize loss of jobs, encourage development of high quality forestry techniques, and provide for long-term survival of the northern spotted owl at lower economic and social costs.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.

SPONSOR: Slade Gorton (R-WA).

STATUS: Committee on Environment and Public Works. Hearings held.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 5256 May 1992, H.R. 3196 August 1991, H.R. 3263 1991, H.R. 2807 June 1991, H.R. 5295 July 1990, H.R. 5116 June 1990, H.R. 2463 May 1991, S. 1156 May 1991.

23. May 7, 1992; **H.R. 5105.**

To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to ensure adequate analysis before application of requirements and prohibitions under that Act to a species, and for other purposes.

A broad set of amendments are proposed to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C 1533). The following amendments are proposed: species may not be listed as endangered or threatened unless the Secretary of Commerce has prepared and published in the Federal Registrar an analysis of the economic costs and benefits of the determination that the species is endangered or threatened; the Secretary of the Interior shall consider alternative recovery plans for the species in question and shall submit the alternative plans to blind peer review by experts from outside the Department of the Interior; the secretary will also provide for public participation in recovery plans, including holding public sessions before preparing a draft plan and publishing draft plans in the Federal Registrar.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Rod Chandler (R-WA).

STATUS: Executive comment requested from Commerce, Interior, and Justice on May 25, 1992. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment on May 25, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 3092 July 1991.

24. May 7, 1992; **H.R. 5099.**

To provide for the restoration of fish and wildlife and their habitat in the Central Valley of California, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the "**Central Valley Project Reform Act.**" The purposes of the Act are to protect, restore, and enhance fish, wildlife, and associated habitats in the Central Valley basin of California. Emphasis is placed on the management of available water resources.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: George Miller (D-Ca).

STATUS: Reported to House from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendment on June 16, 1992. House Report 102-576 (Part I) issued. Passed House with amendments on June 18, 1992. Referred to Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on June 29, 1992.

RELATED BILLS: S. 3365 October 1992.

25. March 31, 1992; **S. 2491.**

To amend the Job Training Partnership Act to establish and Endangered Species Employment Transition Assistance Program, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the "**Endangered Species Employment Transition Assistance Act of 1992.**" Amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1662 et seq.) to authorize grants to be made available to provide training, adjustment assistance, and employment services to individuals that have been terminated or laid off as a result of compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973(16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) are outlined.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Labor and Human Resources.

SPONSOR: Mark Hatfield (R-OR).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity on May 14, 1992. Hearings held. Referred to Subcommittee on Employment and productivity May 19, 1992. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources May 31, 1992.

26. March 11, 1992; H.R. 4427.

To prohibit the export of American black bear viscera, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the "**Black Bear Protection Act of 1992.**" Export from the United States of American black bear viscera will be prohibited. The secretary of the Interior shall prepare a report that describes the effectiveness of the Fish and Wildlife Service computerized information systems, in tracking importation or exportation of American black bear and other wildlife body parts.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPONSOR: Helen Delich Bentley (R-MD).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment on March 17, 1992. Referred to the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade on March 23, 1992.

27. February 3, 1992; S. 2178.

To establish the Jemez National Recreation Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the "**Jemez National Recreation Area Establishment Act.**" The purpose of the act is to conserve, protect, and restore the recreational, ecological, cultural, religious, and wildlife resources of the Jemez Mountains. Section 4(e) discusses wildlife protection and conservation.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Energy and Natural Resources.

SPONSOR: Jeff Bingaman (D-NM).

STATUS: Referred to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks on May 12, 1992. Hearings held.

RELATED BILLS: H.R. 6186 October 1992.

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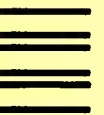
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